

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

### **Page 5, first full paragraph.**

Also, Fig. 20 is a graphic diagram for representing both infrared absorption spectra of seven refrigerant components R143a, R125, R134a, R32, R115, R12, and R22, and also infrared transmission characteristics of the respective bandpass filters in a comparison manner. In this drawing, curves indicated by symbols "A<sub>1</sub>" to "A<sub>7</sub>" show the infrared absorption spectra of the above-described seven refrigerant components R143a, R125, R134a, R32, R115, R12, and R22, whereas curves denoted by symbols "B<sub>1</sub>" to "B<sub>7</sub>" represent the infrared transmission characteristics of the bandpass filters. As previously explained, in the conventional mixed-refrigerant analyzing apparatus, since the central wave numbers of the bandpass filters used to detect the respective refrigerant components have been set to the large infrared absorptions, namely have been set by mainly considering the low wavelength range of the infrared absorption spectra, the central wave numbers of the bandpass filters for the refrigerant components R32 and R22 have been set to such positions (values) where these central wave numbers are located in the vicinity of each other, as indicated in the curves "B<sub>4</sub>" and "B<sub>7</sub>" in Fig. 5 20. As a result, the measuring precision of these refrigerant components R32 and R22 is mutually deteriorated.

### **Pages 49- 50, bridging paragraph:**

In Fig. 11, symbol "X" shows an actually-measured value of the absorbances  $y_2$ ; symbol "\*" denotes an actually-measured value of the absorbance  $y_3$ ; symbol "◆" which is substantially overlapped with the symbol "X" represents a value of the calculation formula (containing mutual interference correction)  $f_2(0, x_2, x_3, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ ; and also, symbol "■" which is substantially overlapped with the symbol "X" shows a value of the calculation formula (containing mutual interference correction)  $f_3(0, x_2, x_3, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ . Also, curves "C<sub>125</sub>" and "C<sub>134a</sub>" in Fig. 9 11 correspond to such curves made by connecting the respective points of the above-explained

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calculation values  $f_2(0, x_2, x_3, 0, 0, 0, 0)$  and  $f_3(0, x_2, x_3, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ , whereas curves “D<sub>125</sub>” and “D<sub>134a</sub>” correspond to such curves formed by connecting the respective points of the measurement values  $y_2$  and  $y_3$ .